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Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 12

Local and Neighbored News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are \$1.50 per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

You should hear the Edison records for March, on sale at Hathaway's.

TO RENT—A good 5 room house with cellar. F. BOBSON.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next years reading at once.

LOST—A fountain pen. Finder will please return to this office and greatly oblige the owner.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

The first thunder storm of the year came last Friday morning, not a bad one, but a sweet harbinger of spring.

LADIES—You will be interested in the new line of hand-painted china at Hathaway's.

The soft weather last week frightened our lumbermen, especially those who were operating in the swamps.

FOR SALE—A fine young team half brothers, closely matched, good drivers and good workers, sound and all right. O. PALMER.

March weather, Thursday mercury reached 35°. Friday, Saturday and Sunday 40° to 45°, and Monday morning 10° below zero.

Photographer James H. Wingard is now located in the gallery over the AVALANCHE office, and with excellent light and modern appliances is ready to meet the most fastidious.

Mrs. Dr. Montgomery came in from Chicago and was visiting in town last week. She is looking after their farming interests in Beaver Creek for the coming year.

Some of our dealers have their flower and garden seeds exposed for sale. It is time to decide what you are going to plant and time to start a good many of the seeds.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Howland returned from their winter visit in the central part of the state last Saturday, glad to be back in a comparative equable climate and out of the excessive storms of that section.

No floods here, while the southern part of the state is suffering immense loss from dams, bridges and embankments being washed out by the rush of waters. Come to Northern Michigan and be happy.

Assistant U. S. District Attorney H. L. Roethe was here last week looking after petitions which have been filed for naturalization of aliens. The government is rightly tired of fraudulent work in that direction.

T. E. Douglas of Lovell was in town last of the week, seeming almost a stranger at first sight, for he has been so busy looking after their camps and lumbering this winter that he has had no time to come down and visit his old friends.

Last Monday, R. P. Forbes passed the 71st milestone of life, and in the evening forty-five of their friends dropped into their home and made all feel young again, leaving at a late hour with good wishes for continued health and happiness, after presenting him with a souvenir for remembrance of the time.

Another Star in Grayling's crown. During the intense excitement of the city election, Monday, the lid must have been on for there was not an arrest for drunkenness or assault, and the entire ticket, (there was but one), was elected. Twenty-six votes were polled out of over four-hundred. Truly "It is pleasant to dwell together in unity."

C. A. Palmer of Manistee is fast coming into the lime-light as a candidate for Auditor General, and his large acquaintance throughout the state and acknowledged ability and fitness for the position will make him a formidable one if he really desires it. We shall undoubtedly hear more of him before the campaign gets hot.

During the thaw last week our citizens ought to have been ashamed, whether they were or not, at the condition of Michigan Avenue in front of the business blocks. Water and slush from six to eighteen inches deep with no sewer connection to carry it off. It is hoped that the coming council will get a move on early and cover this disgrace to the village.

A fifteen year old Grayling boy has gone wrong, and though several efforts have been made to control him they have proved futile, and for his last larceny he was sentenced, Tuesday, to the Industrial Home for Boys until he is seventeen, by Judge of Probate Patterson, the first case under the new law. He found a pocket-book containing money, in the postoffice and bought a revolver and cartridges with some other things, gave some to his chums, and ran considerable through slot machines until it was all gone, and now he must pay the penalty.

N. P. Olson is in Baginaw this week looking after his business interests in that city.

There will be no services in the Danish Lutheran church next Sunday as the pastor will be absent from town.

Engineer Mutton had the misfortune of a broken arm about a week ago by the kick of a reverse lever on his engine.

Axel Becker and family came down from Johannesburg, Tuesday. The family will visit here while he is transacting business at Grayling.

Early yesterday gave us howling wind enough for two March mornings, but warm and pleasant otherwise, rapidly cutting the snow and ice.

E. Stillwell and family returned from a visit to the central and southern part of the state last week, glad to get back out of the snow and floods.

Albert Schriver, formerly a resident of Grayling, but who has been in the west for several years, has bought the Berry farm, opposite Jas. K. Bates in Maple Forest. It is one of the best propositions for a farm in the county. We do not know the consideration.

Washington, Mar. 2.—The widows' pension bill which was passed by the house was reported favorably to the senate today. It increases to \$12 per month pensions drawn by widows of soldiers who served in any Indian war the war with Mexico or the Civil war. The senate committee added a provision removing certain marriage restrictions, which will add about 20,000 to the list of pensioners, at a cost of \$2,800,000 a year. The estimated annual cost of the bill as reported is \$14,678,112.

Report comes to the village that Mrs. Spencer, an elderly lady living alone in a shanty in the swamp north of the band will, about half a mile, was taken sick and unable to get out through the snow and for days was entirely without food and with but little food. She was discovered by a couple of young men to whom she called as she heard them passing, but who were two scared to investigate, believing her to be a ghost as they saw her muffled up to protect her from the cold. On hearing their story men from the mill went over and the proper officials will see that her needs are supplied. There are no neighbors nearer than the village and she is without friends, her husband having deserted her about two years ago.

School Notes.

Don't miss the Institute. Opening session this b. m. at 1:30.

Prof. Madray began his work with his penmanship class Monday. His afternoon class numbers about forty.

Our physics people witnessed some electrifying, Tuesday.

The ever wide awake juniors decorated the high school for the institute.

The Seniors have had charge of morning exercises this week and have used that delightful little story by Frank Stockton, "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleahine."

There was probably never a wiser thing done by our Board of Education than the purchasing of "The Americana." Accept our thanks, gentlemen.

Someday the world will hear from our now embryonic cartoonist, Wm. McCullough. His sketch of the "Overthrow of the Mighty" shows much originality.

The Juniors won this month in the scholarship contest by 1.9%.

The Seniors and Sophomores gave a clotheless social last Thursday night. A musical program started the evening's entertainment. It was a success both socially and financially.

On Wednesday afternoon the annual sleighride of the Grayling High School took place. Sleights and outcries conveyed the merry party on a memorable excursion. The foremost sleigh was gloriously distancing the others when, with a mighty crash and amid screams and tears, the erstwhile joyous crowd was ingloriously deposited amid banks of snow. With no serious results the journey was resumed, and by judicious placings of weight, all arrived in safety at the residence of J. Felling, where a delicious oyster supper was served. The return journey was fortunately unmarred by disaster excepting for ill-judged directions and other amusing mishaps, and the merry crowd arrived home with glorious anticipation of such future excursions.

Corwin-Barber Nuptials.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 26, a very pretty wedding service was solemnized when Miss Carrie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barber, was united in holy matrimony to Charles Corwin in the presence of relatives and friends at the home of the groom's sister, Mrs. Geo. Biggs at Grayling. The ceremony was performed by Rev. E. G. Johnson, of the M. E. church. The bride and groom were attended by Mr. and Mrs. Chris Heesli. Immediately following the ceremony a sumptuous wedding supper was served. The young couple are both well and favorably known, having lived near Cheney all their lives. The groom is the owner of a fine farm here and has met with unusual success in his chosen vocation. The young couple will now co-operate in making farm life more successful and attractive. May the bright romance of their young lives always shine with undiminished lustre throughout their days. —Rasmussen Herald.

V. A. Masters is Free.

Last Friday night a dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, brought the glad tidings that the state Board of Pardons had granted a full pardon to our former citizen, Wm. A. Masters and he was on the way to his home at Bryan.

At the time of the trial we contended that there should have been no conviction under the law or the facts in the case, and believed then, as we do now, that the verdict of the jury, uncertain as it always is, was biased by public sentiment fostered by newspaper article and given effect by newspaper criticism, unwarranted and unjust, and the outcome seems to justify our position.

Mr. Masters was one of the founders of the AVALANCHE in 1879 and during the years of his residence here was honored by our people, serving them in a satisfactory manner as county clerk, postmaster and in the mercantile business.

We extend our personal congratulations, and hope for him and his, the fullest enjoyment of their remaining years of life.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath March 15, 1908.
Morning service, 10:30 a. m. Subject, Jesus and His Disciples.
Sabbath School, 11:45 a. m. Y. P. C. E. meeting 6 p. m. Subject, The Old Fashioned way.
T. C. L. meets next Wednesday, at 7:00 p. m.
Prayer meeting at 7 p. m. Subject for tonight:—"Numbers."
Please remember the "Union Revival Services," beginning Mar. 23 at the evening service in the M. E. church. Further announcements will be given later.
All are welcome.

REV. W. E. MACGREGOR, Pastor.

Levels Local.

The crows have come.
Mrs. Jendron of Frederic, was visiting Mrs. Silvers, Tuesday.
Mrs. Bauman and children went to Vanderbilt, Tuesday, for a few days visit.

George Wilcox of Lewiston has charge of the Harrison section, while Mr. H. takes a ten days rest.

Miss Elisebester was calling on Mrs. Miller, Tuesday.

Dr. Insley was in town Wednesday. Joe Kraus and R. W. Brink of Grayling were in town, Wednesday.

Miss Iva Roelver went to West Branch on business, Thursday.

The Misses Macie Douglas and Thyras Swenson visited relatives in town, Saturday.

Mrs. Husted returned to West Branch, Monday, after spending a couple of months with her daughter, Mrs. Douglas.

Mrs. Joe Kennedy spent a few days in West Branch last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Silvers were in Grayling, Friday.

A couple of local sports from Grayling, who have been enjoying a fishing trip at Crapo Lake, found a man in a fishing shanty, soaking his feet in a hole cut through the ice, which he was supposed to spear fish through. Ask Joe who it was.

A most enjoyable afternoon and evening was spent at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Douglas, March 5th, in honor of Baby Edgar's birthday. The dining room was very prettily decorated with bells and cut flowers, and lighted with colored wax candles, much to the delight of the little ones. Baby Edgar, although but two years of age, presided at the head of the table and thoroughly understood he was the honored personage. Edgar was very happy over the many pretty tokens of love from his friends. After supper the evening was spent in games and merry making as long as the little eyes could stay open, when all wended their way homeward, wishing Edgar many returns of the day.

DAN.

Hardgrove Happenings

Miss Mable Woodburn called on Maude Woodburn, Sunday.

Martin Green has returned to his home in Traverse City after visiting Claud Kirkby here for a few days.

Mrs. W. Fisk is on the sick list.

Mr. Amos Buck of Morrestown and Mrs. Sarah Buck called on Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Buck, Wednesday.

Miss Violet LaGuire and Mrs. Hiram LaGuire called on Maude Woodburn, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. John Mitchell has returned home from the hospital. She is feeling much better.

Mrs. Olson and two children are visiting Mrs. Hardgrove.

Mr. Hardgrove has returned from Mt. Pleasant, where he attended the funeral of his mother.

Mrs. Perysian, Mrs. Smith and Gertrude Buchner visited the school Friday afternoon.

Mr. Charles Criss and daughter Leonia have returned to Hardgrove.

Distorted Compliment.
"Very gratifying," said the young and conceited novelist. "A gentleman writes me that he took a copy of my last work to read during a railway journey, and as a result suddenly discovered he had gone 30 miles beyond his destination." "Dear me," commented the young author's friend; "sleeping on trains is a bad habit!" —Story Stories.

You ought to see

OUR DISPLAY IN

Post Cards

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Foreign and Local Views

New Cards every Week

We want your

Post Card Business.

Sorenson's Furniture Store.



20¢
POUND.

Mo-KA COFFEE

Indorsed by the prudent housewife for its

Quality, Purity, Strength, Flavor and Cleanliness

MO-KA is put up in 1-lb. airtight packages. Ask your grocer for MO-KA, the high-grade Coffee at a popular price.

The Lucky Quarter.

Is the one you pay out for a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. They bring you the health that's more precious than jewels. Try them for headache, biliousness, constipation and malaria. If they disappoint you the price will be cheerfully refunded at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store.

Our former citizen Rev. W. H. James, has sold his home near Mt. Pleasant and moved to another between Grand Lodge and Lansing. Their P. O. is Grand Lodge, r. f. d. no. 2. They have been enjoying the grip and are not feeling as well as they would like, but retain their interest in Grayling and their friends here.

Good for Everybody.

Mr. Norman R. Coulter, prominent architect in the Delbert Building, San Francisco, says: "I fully endorse all that has been said of Electric Bitters as a tonic medicine. It is good for everybody. It corrects stomach, liver and kidney disorders in a prompt and efficient manner and builds up the system." Electric Bitters is the best acting medicine ever sold over a druggist's counter; as a blood purifier it is unequalled. 50c. at A. M. Lewis & Co.'s drug store.

A Great Land Opening.

Washington, D. C., March 11, 1908. Special to "THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE":

A number of exceptional opportunities will be offered this spring by the Government for enterprising and intelligent farmers to secure choice farms of a dozen or more large irrigation projects which are now nearing completion.

Owing to the rapid narrowing of the limits of the unoccupied public domain it is doubtful if these opportunities will ever occur again. It is probable, therefore, that the West will see one of the greatest influxes of homeseekers in 1908 that has been witnessed in many years.

The great fertility and wonderful crop yields from irrigated lands, and the favorable terms the Government offers settlers, warrants the belief that before the year closes not a single farm will be without its entryman. These farms are located in North Dakota, Wyoming and Nevada.

A letter addressed to The Statistician, U. S. Reclamation Service, Washington, D. C., will secure full information concerning the location, soil, climate, crop possibilities, and terms of disposal.

Best Healer in the World.

Rev. F. Starbird, of East Raymond, Maine, says: "I have used Bucklen's Arnica Salve for several years, on my old army wound, and other obstinate sores, and find it the best healer in the world. I use it too with great success in my veterinary business." Price 25c. at A. M. Lewis and Co.'s drug store.

Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.
In Chancery
CASSENDAM AMANDA ROSE Complainant.
vs.
FRED G. ROSE Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford in Chancery, at the Village of Grayling in said County, on the sixth day of March A. D. 1908.

In this cause it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant Fred G. Rose is not a resident of this state, but resides in the state of Ohio. On motion of O. Palmer complainant's solicitor it is ordered that the said defendant Fred G. Rose, nonresident as aforesaid, cause his appearance to be entered herein, within four months from the date of this order and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by said nonresident defendant.

And it is Further Ordered, That within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and published and circulating in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on nonresident defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER, Solicitor for Complainant. mar12-7t

FROM ROYAL GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Teachers' Institute.

There will be a teachers' institute in Grayling, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 12, 13 and 14. It is hoped that every teacher in Crawford county will be present. Prof. S. B. Laird of Ypsilanti Normal and Miss Alice Sloan of the Mt. Pleasant Normal will be with us. This insures a pleasant and profitable institute. Teachers, close your schools two days and get out of the rut. Prof. Laird will lecture Friday evening on the following subject: "Twentieth Century Education."

J. E. BRADLEY, Co. Commissioner.

SPECIAL

SALE OF

Ladies' Shirt Waists

Our new spring goods are arriving daily and to make room, we will sell for one week

ONLY!

Ladies' White Jap Silk Waists

worth \$3.50 for \$1.75.

Ladies' White Jap Silk Waists

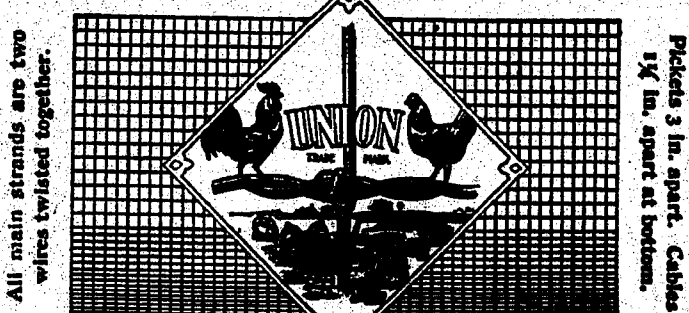
worth \$5.00 for \$3.50.

Brilliantine, flannel and wash waists, all at closing out prices.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

UNION LOCK POULTRY FENCE.

For Poultry, Rabbits, Orchards, Gardens, etc.



Patents 3 in. apart. Cables 1/2 in. apart at bottom.

All main strands are two wires twisted together.

Stronger and closer spacing than any other make. Our Union Lock Hog, Field and Cattle Fence, Union Lawn Fence Gates, etc., guaranteed first class. Your dealer should handle this line—if not, write us for prices. Catalogue free.

UNION FENCE CO., DE KALB, ILL., U. S. A.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

EAT Queen City Sweets

The Candy in the White Boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigars

The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

W. F. BRINK.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

LOSS IN NORTHERN PINE CUT.

Figures for 1907 show supply in decreasing—Record since 1878.

According to the American Lumberman, which has compiled statistics for 1907 on the northern lumber industry, the cut of northern pine last year showed a tremendous loss, the output being the smallest since 1878, when it first began the gathering of statistics. Following is a resume of the lumberman's report: "The total in 1873 was 3,993,780,000 feet. The total in 1907 was 2,019,000,000 feet, 774,382,000 feet, or 23.5 per cent, below the output in 1873. It should be borne in mind that, with the exception of the last three months of last year—months which ordinarily are not included in the sawing season—manufacturers had every incentive to operate their mills to full capacity. Demand was good and stocks were not excessive at the beginning or at any time during the year. This year's canvass shows to what extent the northern pine supply is decreasing. A further, natural, and inevitable decrease from the same cause will be shown in the future."

CAPTAIN ENDS LIFE ON VESSEL.

Daniel J. Alsworth Shoots Himself with No Known Reason.

Daniel J. Alsworth, commander of the revenue cutter Itasca, committed suicide at Seattle. In the bathroom of the vessel First Lieutenant Abner found the commander's body, a bullet hole showing in the head. No one aboard the vessel would venture an opinion as to the probable cause of the suicide other than to say that the captain seemed worried, late and had acted strangely. A court martial was in progress involving the conduct of some of the officers aboard the vessel. It is learned, but the charges did not affect the captain. Captain Alsworth recently applied for a leave of absence to visit his mother, who was ill at Portsmouth, N. H. It is understood his request was refused.

New Gold Mine Hunted.

Prospectors by the hundreds are leaving daily for Duluth, the new mining camp thirty-five miles southeast of San Diego, Cal., which promises to rival Cripple Creek in its palmist days. Talk of \$50,000 surface ore is heard and the official report of C. E. Anthony, assayer, shows one sample running \$7,461 to the ton. Other samples reduce the average to \$2,000. Nevada prospectors discovered the new gold field and they kept it a secret until they had located many rich claims.

Wanderer Found in Senses.

While wandering aimlessly along Broadway, St. Louis, not knowing what city he was in, V. H. Simmons, a salesman for the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company of New York, who disappeared from Paterson, N. J., suddenly recovered his senses and made inquiry to find where he was. He at once reported at the branch office of the company in St. Louis.

Weighted Body Found in River.

At the bottom of Missouri river was found the body of a man in a bag with heavy weights. Salvatore Catagello of Missouri, Conn., was arrested on complaint of his wife, who said she believed her husband had murdered a man known as "Peter." Search revealed a bloody ax and bloody clothing alleged to be "Peter's," and the body in the river.

Burglar in Fatal Shot.

Joseph Miles, 26 years old, a burglar, was shot shortly after 1 o'clock Friday morning by Michael Geary, a private watchman, and died several hours afterward. Miles and a companion were looting the cash box in the grocery of Juda Horodsky, 3130 State street, Chicago, when Geary came upon them. The other robber escaped.

Accused of Maiming Husband.

Mrs. Reuben Bramble and her stepson, Cleveland Hubbs, were arrested, charged with the murder of Mrs. Bramble's blind husband on their farm at Peñís, Gallia county, Ohio. They shipped the remains to Springfield, Ohio, where relatives made the discovery that Bramble's skull had been fractured.

Four Killed by Tunnel Gas.

Twenty-one railroad laborers were overcome by Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel in Baltimore. Four died and ten were so badly affected that they were taken to a hospital. The others revived. Three of the dead are negroes, the other is a white man.

Gary in South Carolina Senator.

Frank B. Gary of Abbeville, S. C., was elected to succeed Aubrey C. Latimer in the United States Senate. Mr. Gary was elected on the fourth ballot, receiving 81 votes. The Legislature convened in special session for the purpose of electing Latimer's successor.

Commits Murder and Ends His Life.

While under the influence of liquor in Arvon, Conn., John J. Lynch, 39 years old, shot and instantly killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Dittman, then shot and fatally wounded his wife, and finally put a bullet in his own head, killing himself instantly.

River Boat Sinks; Three Drown.

John Cox, engineer; Charles Lorain, deckhand, and John Bush, fireman, were drowned when the boat Stella Moore, with two tons of coal, went over Dam No. 2 on the Monongahela River at Port Perry, Pa., and sank.

Convicted of Ohio Murder.

Danato di Julo was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a Piquette, Ohio, jury for killing Miss Forrest Floyd. Mercy was recommended.

Seeks to Wipe Out Family.

Monetti Montreux, a musician, and his young son, William, died in Waterbury, Conn., as a result of taking carbolic acid, and a 6-year-old daughter was found nearly dead from the same cause. Montreux had been dependent and it is thought he administered the acid to his children and then took his own life.

Kills Wife; Attempts Suicide.

Charles Eichinger, a saloonkeeper, shot and killed his wife in St. Louis and attempted to shoot himself, but failed. Each had been married before and each had three children. The quarrel arose because the two sets of children did not get along together.

Sentenced to Sunday School.

Two Germans (N. Y.) boys convicted of theft were sentenced to attend Sunday school for fifty-two consecutive Sundays. They are to report to the police monthly and bring proofs that the sentence is being carried out.

SCORES OF CHILDREN MEET DEATH IN FIRE.

School Building at Collinwood, O. Burns and One Hundred and Fifty Pupils Cremated.

CROWDED FLOOR COLLAPSES.

Victims Are Trapped and Their Dead Bodies Are Trodden Over in the Mad Rush.

At least 150 school children were killed and scores injured, many probably fatally, in the fire which attacked and burned down the Lakeview Public School at North Collinwood, Ohio, a Cleveland suburb, Wednesday. Nothing but the four charred walls of the building remain standing.

The fire broke out so suddenly that the children were trapped in their rooms. In the terrible panic which followed the little ones were knocked down and many were trampled to death and others injured so that all chances of their escape were taken from them.

The fire was started by an overheated furnace. The flames quickly spread. A panic ensued when the building filled with smoke and the 400 children attempted to escape. There were only two exits in the building that were available. One of these exits was used freely by the children, but the other soon became choked with the children, who dashed madly for the open air. Those who fell in the doorway were trampled upon by those behind, and soon the doorway was impassable.

The frightened and panic-stricken children turned to escape by windows and any other means that could be found. Escape was cut off by the flames which, by this time, had spread throughout the rooms. The building was of brick, yet this did not retard the flames.

The Collinwood fire department had no extension ladders and could not reach the entrapped children on the third floor of the building. Some of the children jumped. Their fate was as terrible as the little students who went down enveloped in flames.

Pupils in Panic Forget Fire Drill.

At the first alarm of fire the high school pupils on the lower floor were panic-stricken and fought for a means of escape, many being trampled at the doors. Boys fought with their weaker classmates in an effort to clamber over their shoulders to the light showing through the doors above the struggling mass of arms and legs as the children fought for freedom.

The crush at the exits was appalling. The fire drill instruction which the children had received was forgotten as the flames licked the stairs and the draft from above carried the smoke and flame after the fleeing pupils, driving them in panic to the street. Many escaped the flames only to be injured in a mad rush for safety. When they ran to the head of the stairs they were beaten back by the flames. They were caught like rats in a trap. Many dashed in wild frenzy into the bank of fire, only to stagger back exhausted.

Above, as the firemen battled with the fire-fringed frame without, the children, little, weak five-year-olds and their larger brothers and sisters and playmates, appalled, terror-stricken, wept and screamed in a frantic appeal for aid.

Frantic Parents Fight for Bodies.

As the news of the fire spread through the town frenzied parents, battling their hair waving free as they ran, rushed for the fire scene. Frantically the agonized parents fought with the police and firemen in their effort to make their way into the structure immediately after the fire had ceased to be a barrier to their entrance. Tear-stained, wild-eyed mothers fought with the police, fathers moaning quietly but sobbing always, their hearts torn by the picture of death before them, struggling to throw themselves into the flames in a mad rush to save their offspring or die with them in the fiery tomb.

Houses in the neighborhood were converted into morgues and the bodies of the children were arranged in rows as fast as they were removed from the wrecked building.

In their frantic state, mothers sorted over bodies, one after another, trying to find their missing children. In most instances identification was impossible, as the bodies were burned and trampled beyond recognition.

The building was of brick, yet this did not retard the progress of the flames. In a few minutes the lower floor fell, precipitating scores of children to the basement, among the burning embers.

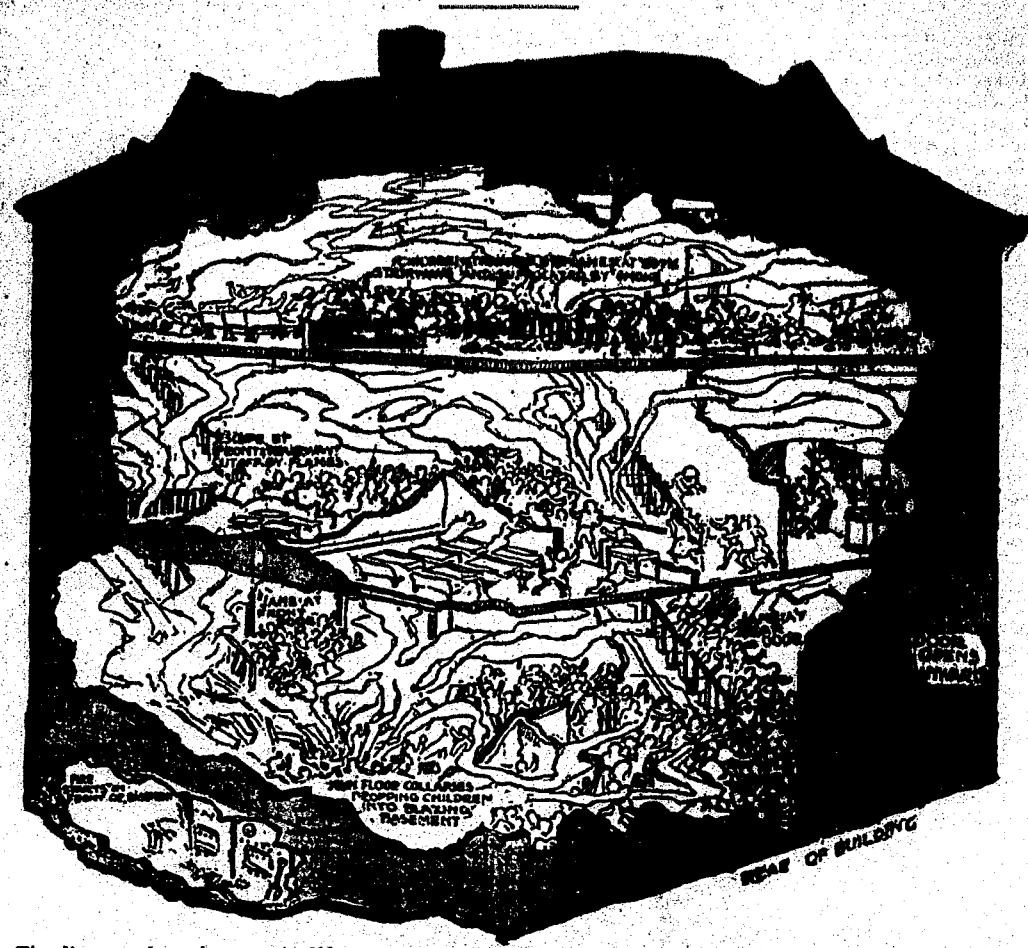
The scene about the building was heartrending. Quickly the news of the terrible catastrophe spread throughout the village and hundreds of parents were crowding about the building in search of their girls and boys. Plainly the writhing of stifled forms of dozens of others could be seen in the basement. Near-by factories dismissed their men and instructed them to assist in the rescue. They braved the fire and made heroic efforts to save those who were not dead.

Cats Sheep Shearing Record.

The world's record for shearing sheep by machinery was broken near Phoenix, Ariz., Tuesday by T. Him, who sheared 325 sheep in nine hours. The next highest record was made by J. Bowdler, who sheared 309. The shearing plant employs thirty shearers and the plant also made a world's record, shearing 6,572 sheep in nine hours.

Dr. Wilson L. Gill, president of the American Patriotic League, announces a plan to establish correspondence between children of the public schools of this and other countries. He thinks it will be an aid toward universal peace.

HOW NEARLY 200 SCHOOL CHILDREN LOST THEIR LIVES IN FIRE.



The diagram shows how nearly 200 school children lost their lives in the

horror at North Collinwood, Ohio. From the description of eye witnesses the artist has graphically pictured this terrible child tragedy. Marching in line after the sound of the fire drill bell, the children saw a tongue of flame shoot up from the basement. The children occupying the four rooms on the ground floor escaped. The flames cut off exit by the front stairway for those on the second and third floors. Those on the second floor rushed for the rear stairway and attempted to escape through the rear door. The door opened inwardly, and in their wild rush the children piled upon one another in front of the door. Shrieking, they surged down the stairs, whirling, tripping, dropping, then falling headlong to the landing, where the outside door, opening, alas, inward, caught them. In almost the twink of an eye a ghastly pile of trampled, mangled innocents grew, piled high between stairs and door. All escape from the third floor was cut off. Then the fire and the

flaming timbers came, and dead, dying and injured were caught in one dreadful pyre. The smaller picture showing the burned school house was photographed a few minutes after the roof had fallen in on the heaped-up, mangled bodies of nearly 200 children and several of their teachers, who had heroically thrown themselves into the midst of their panic-stricken little ones in an effort to save them from the awful doom that overtook them.

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UNCLE SAM MAY DEPORT MANY.

Starts War on Anarchists by Taking Census of Public Charges.

Aroused by the attempt upon the life of Chief Shippy of Chicago, the United States government has officially swung its forces into action in a nation-wide battle against anarchy. Orders went out from Washington to take the first step in purging the nation of these foes to government and individual life. The instructions from Washington were the result of a prolonged Cabinet meeting, and in addition to the word sent out by Attorney General Bonaparte to his subordinates they were embodied in a special order issued by Secretary Strauss of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is especially entrusted by law with the duty of deporting anarchists and see that they do not gain entrance to this country.

For the second time since the passage of the new immigrant law in 1903, details of immigration inspectors have started out to take a census of the prisons, insane asylums, reformatories and charitable institutions of the country to collect statistics relating to the number of aliens in these institutions and those who have become public charges. It is said this is the first step in the war which the Department of Commerce and Labor will wage against anarchists and members of pernicious secret societies. Hundreds of deportations may follow.

In official circles it is admitted that future immigration legislation of a radical character may result from the reports brought in by these investigators. The details of men were ordered to work as rapidly as possible and to have their reports ready for presentation to the department at Washington by May 31.

Under the law an alien can be deported if he becomes a public charge within three years after landing. It is believed a large percentage of the aliens now depending on charity have not been in the country three years, and therefore wholesale deportations are likely to result.

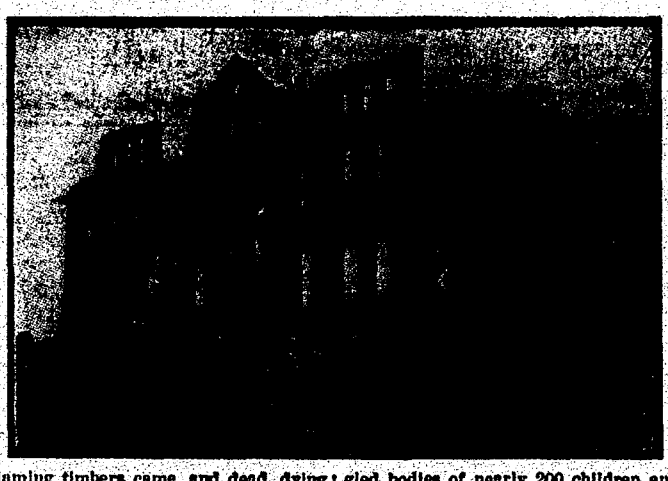
To Improve Factory Conditions.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, and several other wealthy society women, are leading a movement, intended to be of national scope, to improve the condition of working women and men in large cities. To this end they have voluntarily assumed the duty of factory inspectors in New York City and vicinity, examining closely into the hygienic and social conditions prevailing. The purpose so far developed is not to remedy existing conditions by influencing legislation, but to work by private influence on the individual manufacturing firms in whose workshops are found abuses or unsatisfactory conditions.

Immigrant Outflow Continues.

The record of the transatlantic steamship lines show that for the first forty-five days during the present year the number of incoming foreigners was 22,830, while those returning for the same period reached a total of 87,443. The incoming figure is 249 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1907, while that for the outgoing travel was 263 per cent.

Seventy-six miners, most of them Japanese, were killed in an explosion at La Rosita mine, near San Juan De Cabana, Mexico, Thursday.



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SAID TO SOUND KEYNOTE.

Ohio Republican Platform Considered of National Significance.

The platform adopted by the Ohio Republicans is considered of national significance, as it is the joint work of the ablest advisers of President Roosevelt and of the most astute of the campaign managers of Secretary Taft. As the joint product of these men, few Republicans doubt that the Ohio platform sounds the keynote of the Republican campaign, always in the event of the Roosevelt-Taft control of the National Convention. Following is the platform in brief:

Government regulation of railroads as against government ownership.
Re-enactment of the employers' liability act.
Limitation of the exercise of the power of injunction.
Greater merchant marine and an adequate navy.
Revision of the tariff by a special session of the next Congress.
Protection of the civil and political rights of negroes.
Reduction of representation in Congress and the electoral college in all the States where white and colored citizens are disfranchised.
Approval of the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies and of evil-doers both in the public service and in the commercial world.
Indorsement of Roosevelt administration.

The platform which the Nebraska Democratic State convention adopted, and which is the announcement of principles which will go into the national platform at Denver in July, declares in favor of the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against trusts and trust magnates, urges tariff reform and an income tax and demands "such an enlargement of the powers of the national and State railway commission as to give to persons and places full protection from discrimination and extortion."

Mr. Bryan, in a brief address following the naming and instructing for him of sixteen delegates to the national convention, said: "As the Republicans used one faction of the Democratic party to defeat us in 1896, we shall return the compliment this year and use one part of the Republican party to defeat the other."

INTERESTING NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Young has been expelled from the Philippine assembly by a vote of 40 to 35. He was very bitter in his attacks upon party leaders.

Dr. Inslee B. Berry of New York recommends that all trains carry besides the ax and crowbar, a kit containing bandages, whiskey, splints, plaster and sterilized cotton.

The German steamship Robert Heyne arrived in New York after a furious battle of twenty days with a series of storms, which its captain declared the worst he ever saw.

Seven terrorists involved in the plot against the lives of Grand Duke Nicholas and other Russian dignitaries were sentenced to death at St. Petersburg.

Serious rioting occurred during the course of the celebrations of the Muharram, the first month of the Mohammedan year, at Bombay, India. The police were attacked, and fired into the mob, killing several and wounding many others.

Six bronze tablets from the Rock Island and Arsenal, Illinois, have been erected on the monuments that have been erected at Tientsin, China, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who lost their lives in the Boxer outbreak of 1901.

CHICAGO'S CHIEF OF POLICE IS ATTACKED.

Shippy Receives Knife Stab and Son Is Shot, but He Slays His Assailant.

FIGHT IN HOME OF THE VICTIMS.

Desperate Assassin Approaches Official on Pretext of Presenting Letter and Attempts Murder.

Chicago's chief of police, George M. Shippy, was stabbed in the right side, his son, Harry, 10 years old, was probably fatally shot in the left lung, and his driver, James Foley, was wounded in the right wrist by a desperate assassin who attempted to kill the head of the police department in the front hallway of his home early Monday. The assassin was himself killed by the chief, who fired a bullet into his right temple. The assassin is declared to have been an anarchist and may have been the leader of a plot aimed at others besides the chief. Mrs. Shippy and the chief's daughter, Georgia, 22 years old, were eyewitnesses of the tragedy. The supposed anarchist called at the chief's residence an hour before the shooting and was denied admittance by



a domestic. He also called at the chief's home Sunday morning, but Shippy was not home.

Chief Shippy had called for his buggy and his driver, Foley, was seated in the rig, when the man, who looked like a Sicilian or a Jew, rang the doorbell. The chief himself answered the summons and confronted the man. The stranger thrust an envelope into Shippy's hand and said:

"Here is a note I bring you." The chief, whose suspicions had been aroused, grasped both of the man's hands, and calling to his wife told her to search him. As Mrs. Shippy ran forward the man wriggled away, but her hand closed over a revolver in his overcoat pocket.

"He's got one!" she screamed. "Look out, George, for your life!"

Shippy, who had drawn his revolver, pointed it at the man, who knocked Mrs. Shippy aside and drew his weapon. He raised it to fire at her in his rage and the chief shot him in the arm as the woman dodged behind some tapestry. Foley had heard the shots and came running up the steps, as did Georgia, the daughter, who had just left the house. The two jumped into the group of struggling fighters while Harry Shippy, the chief's son, came running downstairs from his bedroom, with a revolver.

In the meantime, the assassin had drawn a knife, seven inches long, with which he stabbed the blow in his right side. The anarchist then turned and fired at the driver, shattering his right wrist.

The enraged assailant turned and fired at Harry Shippy, who was half way down the landing. The bullet struck the youth above the heart and pierced his lung. Chief Shippy and Foley, enraged as they saw the boy fall down the stairs, fired seven shots into the would-be assassin, who fell dead at their feet.

Mayor Busse admitted after the shooting that he had ejected a man from his office early in the day who had acted in a queer manner and persistently demanded to see him, and Assistant Chief Schuetzler started to work on the theory that the attempted murder may have been a carefully concocted plot on the part of anarchists.

Troops were called on to disperse a mob of 20,000 persons who fought riotously to view the dead bodies of the Portuguese sovereigns at Lisbon.

Fire at Cincinnati caused a \$300,000 loss. The H. Stratemeyer company, wholesale millinery; M. F. Lawrence Electrical Company, C. Colvaert, millinery; the Queen Manufacturing Company and the Longworth estate were the principal losers.

John Seltener is dead and Rosal Moran is in a Brooklyn hospital, dying, as the result of an amputation which began in Italy fifteen years ago. At that time both men were authors for the hand of the same girl. Moran married her. The other night they fought with razor and revolver.

COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

CHICAGO.

Trade conditions in Chicago for the week are summarized by R. G. Dun & Co. as follows:

Seasonable weather and the removal of difficulties in forwarding heavy freight, and grain brought more general activity and trade advances encouragingly in the leading lines of distribution. Buyers from many sections have crowded the wholesale district and their purchases increased the business thus far negotiated for future delivery of the principal staples. An active demand also developed for prompt shipment of textiles, food products, footwear and furniture. Sales of millinery and notions show distinct improvement, and there is less hesitancy in men and women's wear than was felt throughout last month. Local shipping rooms are under great pressure in getting out goods for the interior and the quantities increase right along, although railroad returns show a smaller aggregate of tonnage than a year ago.

Mercantile collections reflect further ease in financial conditions, and there is less anxiety as to credits, the drastic elimination of weak concerns making the outlook less clouded. March payments through the banks reveal the volume of clearings considerably over previous figures, and there is additional release of funds, but the offerings for discount remain moderate and choice commercial paper is quoted at 6 per cent. Shipments of currency usually rise about this time, but deposits stand exceptionally high, and the investment for improvements is not yet fairly started, although there will be better demand soon in preparation for spring work on the farms and resumption of lake traffic. Building permits for business structures during February were 35 in number, and \$1,317,800 in value, against 36 in number and \$1,061,300 in value in February, 1907, the gain being gratifying in view of the late drawbacks.

New bookings in iron and steel are not significantly large, but the fact that demand shows recovery creates a better tone in the industrial branches. Factories in this district have more machinery active and increased numbers of hands employed, and the prospect is bright for an early starting up of some furnaces and mills. Foundrymen find orders coming forward and they would be heavier buyers of pig iron were prices more settled. Failures reported in the Chicago district number 40, against 35 last week and 19 a year ago. Those with liabilities over \$5,000 number 13, against 14 last week and 4 in 1907.

NEW YORK.

Distributive trade shows growth from week to week as the spring season approaches, and the tone of trade as a whole is more optimistic, but, despite the large number of buyers in evidence at leading markets, the character of the business done does not vary from that hitherto described. Conservative buying, largely of staples, is the rule, and the uncertainty as to prices in many lines acts as a check to fullest activity. This is especially manifest in some lines, as for instance, cotton goods, where prices have been of late sharply reduced, without, however, evoking the interest expected. In few, if any, cases are comparisons with a year ago satisfactory, and a number of measures of monthly trade and industrial movement point to shrinkage of 25 per cent or more.

Business failures for the week ending March 5 number 287, against 254 last week, 172 in the like week of 1907, 177 in 1906, 100 in 1905 and 200 in 1904. Canadian failures for the week number 40, against 35 last week and 21 in the like week of 1907.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.25; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.65; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.80; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 61c; oats, standard, 52c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c; barley, No. 2, 53c to 54c; clover, 50c to 51c; timothy, 48c to 49c; butter, creamery, 22c to 23c; eggs, fresh, 20c to 22c; potatoes, per bushel, 55c to 75c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.75; hogs, good to choice heavy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2 white, 57c to 58c; oats, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 3 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 3 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, \$1.01 to \$1.02; corn, No. 2 mixed, 59c to 60c; oats, No. 3 mixed, 51c to 53c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.09 to \$1.11; corn, No. 3, 58c to 60c; oats, standard, 53c to 54c; rye, No. 1, 51c to 53c; barley, No. 2, 53c to 55c; pork, mess, \$11.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.20; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lamb, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.50 to \$5.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$1.00 to \$1.03; corn, No. 2, 64c to 65c; oats, standard white, 57c to 60c; butter, creamery, 27c to 30c; eggs, western, 23c to 25c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2 mixed, 57c to 59c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 54c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c; clover seed, \$11.00.

TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

The cabinet factory of Edward B. Jordan & Co., in Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$100,000. The entire east side of the business section of Russellville, Ala., was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

The New York society which was formed for the purpose of erecting a monument to the late Deputy Chief Charles Kruger of the fire department, who was killed recently in the discharge of his duty, reports a gift of \$1,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan.

FARM AND GARDEN

An old horse can stand neglect better than the colt.

The horse needs daily exercise and likes a variety of food.

Watch the feet of the colts. See that the hoofs are kept even.

As a rule the offspring of immature and pampered animals are predisposed to disease.

Hawks have been known to follow a train to prey on the small birds started by the sudden noise.

A building free from draughts and having a dry floor is absolutely essential to the health of poultry in the winter time.

One successful hogman has gotten away from the idea that hogs like filth and must have it to prosper. He sweeps out his pens every day.

When a horse gets to yawning at a manger the best thing to do is to cover everything available with tin. Better do it before the habit is formed, however.

Breeding is not an exact science, however it is painstaking study and observation rather than guess work which produces improved strains of animals.

Did you ever try to hang soap on a wire chain over the wash bowl, instead of keeping it in a dish? If you haven't, just try it. It saves soap, bad words and, best of all, dirty hands.

If you had fixed that hole in the floor of the pen, you would have saved the broken leg of that hog. As it is, your porker is done for. But be like the boy that is getting a good whipping, say, "I won't do it again," and mean it, too.

Some of the curryscombs and brushes used on the farms of this country are a sight to behold. Better throw them over the fence and get new ones. The coat is slight, and you will do a great deal better job. Think how much better the horses will feel about it, too.

The proper dimensions and arrangement for a farm kitchen is a subject which will probably never be exactly settled from the woman's standpoint. A few things, however, must always be borne in mind by the lady of the house, and the privilege of having a place to deposit boots behind the stove, to dry wet gloves over the dishcloth rod, or make a foot-warmer of the kitchen oven cannot be denied the folks who weather the blizzards.

Every head of clover consists of about sixty flower tubes, each of which contains an infinitesimal quantity of sugar. Bees will often visit a hundred different heads of clover before relating to the hive, and in order to obtain the sugar necessary for a load must, therefore, thrust their tongues into about 6,000 different flowers. A bee will make twenty trips a day when the clover patch is convenient to the hive, and thus draw sugar from 120,000 different flowers in a single day's work.

A test was made several years ago to ascertain the effect of stabling on stock as compared with allowing the animals access to the open yard with sheds adjoining. The test was carried on during November, when the nights were cold and frosty. The parties making the experiment state that they found in this short test that in every instance where the cows were compelled to sleep in the barn in stalls they did not give as large a yield of milk as when allowed the open air. We were quite surprised about this, for the nights were very cold, though dry. The barn was well ventilated and the animals had plenty of good, dry bedding and were in clean stalls. Nevertheless, a stall is not as comfortable for an animal as the ground, providing it is not muddy or disagreeable.

Before the Trees Bud.
While the trees and shrubs are bare is the time for working to prevent any spread of the San Jose scale. If ignorant about this pest, call in some expert neighbor and hire the spraying apparatus, for such a rather expensive affair for a small place owner to be lumbered with. The small cheap things are only good for a bush or two in a yard, and tedious and bothersome at that. The larger ones are mounted on wheels, while for very tall trees a wagon with gasoline power to force the spray is required.

For insects that suck the life juices of plants kerosene emulsion is needed. For the kinds that chew the foliage powdered poisons must be applied, such as paris green and London purple, while if bugs keep on increasing you shall doubtless soon have Vienna brown and Berlin azure, and so on through the geography and color list, while plain arsenate of lead sounds deadly enough without Rodom or Gormorah or Tophet to give it distinction.

Save the Alfalfa Leaves.
Save your alfalfa leaves for the laying hens this winter. On every farm where alfalfa is raised large quantities of the leaves collect on the barn floor. This should be gathered up daily and put away in barrels or boxes for future use, for these leaves are the choicest part of the hay. The hens will eat large quantities of this dry if it is scattered in conveniently arranged places made as to prevent the birds

from wasting it. The best way, however, to feed it is to scald it with hot water and put some cornmeal with it. The fowls relish it exceedingly, and it goes far toward taking the place of green food, which is not always obtainable in the winter months. Besides, it will save a considerable portion of the grain ration, for the fowls that have plenty of alfalfa will not need so much grain as those that are deprived of it. —Kansas Farmer.

Millions in Drainage.
It is estimated that the swamp, overflow and marsh lands of Texas cover an area equal to 2,240,000 acres. These are sections that would be suitable for cultivation after they were reclaimed, and after reclamation such lands usually become the most productive of any in the territory in which they are located. Upon reasonable estimates, let us see what the reclamation would do toward increasing the wealth of Texas, besides improving the health and destroying insect pests in the localities which need drainage. In their present unimproved condition for homes or agriculture, the value of these sections, according to estimates, ranges from \$4 to 8 per acre; but, accepting \$8, the present value would be \$17,020,000.

Now, placing the cost necessary for draining or reclaiming at an average of about \$10 and the value in present shape at 8 per acre, or \$18 per acre for the lands and the improvement which would make them suitable for farming purposes, and the difference (\$42) is a fair estimate to make for the enhanced value produced by such improvement. If we rely upon getting similar results in Texas as have been produced in other States by such improvement. Now the value of these 2,240,000 acres of unimproved and unimprovable lands can be enhanced \$42 per acre and the lands made to class among the most productive and desirable in Texas, and thereby adding a net increased value of \$94,080,000 to the taxable values of the State. —Dallas News.

Finishing Hogs for Market.
Pork production is one of the most profitable farm industries in Georgia, especially when conducted in connection with dairying and upon land where plenty of cheap range, forage and root crops can be secured. The most salable kind of pork is that which contains a large proportion of lean meat, as the lard and fatty portions of the hog are cheaper in price and troublesome to handle, says a Georgia bulletin. The type of hog that produces a large share of lean meat is rapidly becoming the most popular in America, and is known as the "bacon type," examples of which are the Yorkshire and Tamworth breeds. All the present breeds of hogs, however, can be fed in such a manner as to produce the same results, by a proper combination of protein or nitrogenous feeds which produce lean meat, and starchy or carbonaceous feeds, which produce the fat.

There is no question that the cheapest method of growing a pig from weaning time until ready for the final fattening or finishing period, is to use good range or pasture, supplied with acorns, mast or Bermuda grass, and in addition some root or forage crop, such as rape, peanuts, chufas, cowpeas, artichokes, potatoes and cassava, with perhaps a small quantity of grain. But the usual idea of stockmen, when taking up pigs weighing 125 to 150 pounds, for the purpose of hardening the flesh and finishing for market, is to feed them in pens almost entirely on a diet of corn for six or eight weeks. This practice will invariably produce more of the soft fats than by feeding upon a properly balanced mixture.

Need More Protein.
A station bulletin says: "It is now clearly recognized that dry feed alone, especially where corn is the exclusive ration, does not provide the most satisfactory combination of nutrients for the hog. The fact that corn is so generally cultivated has led to its almost exclusive use as a fattening ration for hogs in many localities, which is unfortunate in the light of investigations made in the last few years, as the results distinctly show that much better gains would be obtained were the corn combined with some other food which would supply the needs of the growing animals to better advantage.

For fattening purposes corn stands supreme, but it is not a complete and perfect food for either growing or fattening animals, and this statement applies to all classes of live stock. From the standpoint of the hog feeder, corn is deficient in both protein and mineral matter, especially the latter. Since the uniform and rapid development of the animal depends on the maintenance of the skeleton or bony framework, the nutrition of the muscles and the formation of fat, it is essential that such foods be fed as will provide for the needs of the body in the cheapest form. As other grains are rich in some of the constituents in which corn is deficient, it appears that a combination of them will prove effective, and such is shown to be the case by the results presented.

The common practice of feeding corn alone to hogs would be corrected, were some well known truths more generally recognized. For instance, it is stated on competent authority that the ash of corn is entirely indigestible by swine. Moreover, the withholding of mineral matter from the hog not only impairs the skeleton, but the whole nutritive process is disturbed as well, and the growth of the animal is seriously retarded. If our results are to be relied upon, the fact that gains two or three times larger than those normally obtained on corn alone follow the proper adjustment of the ration is a matter of such far-reaching and economic concern to hog raisers as to command the most respectful and earnest consideration.



—Chicago Record-Herald.

WAR ON ANARCHY.

Determined Effort Being Made to Stamp It Out in Chicago.

Federal, State and municipal governments are to unite in a determined movement to quench the fires of anarchy in Chicago, which were fanned into a flame when Lazarus Averbuch, a youthful tool of local nihilists, was slain in the attempt to assassinate Chief of Police George M. Shippy.

In running down the anarchist groups that are poisoning the minds of thousands of men and women, it was determined, in a conference of public officials, that the police should have the assistance of every available authority and that decisive action must be taken to avert a recurrence of the outburst which came to a bloody climax in Haymarket Square in 1886.

Averbuch, the police are informed, was commissioned to kill Chief Shippy at a meeting of anarchists which he attended the previous Thursday night. It was on that night, upon his return to the home of his sister, Olga Averbuch, 218 Washington avenue, that the young Russian declared that he might as well kill himself.

This group of anarchists, it also has been reported, plotted to assassinate Mayor Russett and Captain P. D. O'Brien of the detective bureau. Information has reached the police that Averbuch, instead of going to night school, as his sister said he did, was in frequent communication with a band of violent, lawless men, who had decided upon the death of Chicago's police head. In the meeting where the plans were discussed Averbuch, it is alleged, was chosen to commit the crime. When picked by lot for the execution of such a deed, police officials familiar with the regulations of anarchist societies declare, the assassin is watched continually, without his knowledge, until he carries out the order or is arrested or slain in the attempt. This, the authorities believe, was done in Averbuch's case.

Many anarchists have been arrested in a crusade the most rigorous waged since the time of the Haymarket riot, but a search for leaders revealed that all had fled the city or were hiding. Literature, teeming with blasphemy and exhortations against the law and public officials, was confiscated, and several street meetings in the ghetto were dispersed. President Roosevelt, in an interview with a correspondent warmly commends Chief Shippy and says he would reward him if he were in a position to do so.

The press of the country has been practically unanimous in praising the action of Chief Shippy in dealing with the assassin, and urging strict measures to stamp out anarchy.

Anti-Nihilists Act Upheld.
The United States Supreme Court decided, in the first of a series of cases attacking the Elkins anti-railroad law as reincorporated in the more recent Hepburn rate law, that the Great Northern railway's conviction and \$16,000 fine for making a concession of 20 cents a hundred on fifteen shipments of oats from Minneapolis to Seattle, was valid, notwithstanding that the acts were committed in 1903, before the Hepburn bill had become a law. The indictments, though returned after the passage of the Hepburn bill was based upon the Elkins law. This decision is expected to have a wide effect on a large number of cases of appeal from lower courts and it destroys one of the principal defenses which the Standard Oil Company was preparing to advance against the payment of the \$20,000,000 fine imposed last year for accepting an unlawful rebate.

The court's decision is unanimous and holds that repeal of any statute should not have the effect of releasing any one from any penalty incurred under it unless the repealing act expressly so provides.

Finds Water on Mars.
Prof. Slipher, at the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz., has photographed comparison spectra of Mars and the moon, which indicate water vapor in the Martian atmosphere.

To Cheer Canal Diggers.
Through contract with the government, though under the immediate auspices of the Y. M. C. A., a quartet of women musicians have sailed for the Isthmus of Panama where they will give entertainments in the canal zone. They expect to be gone four weeks.

Rails Not Aired at Trust.
The American Tobacco Company has issued a statement denying that the raids of the Kentucky "night riders" are aimed at the tobacco "trust," and in proof refers to the fact that where disorder has occurred the so-called trust is the smallest factor in the purchase of tobacco. They further state that there is no contest between the trust and the tobacco growers or tobacco dealers in Kentucky, and that the prices now being paid for leaf tobacco at that State and elsewhere are very much higher than they were ten years ago, and have been constantly trending upward since the so-called trust was organized.

DENVER'S AUDITORIUM IS VAST.

Is Said to Be the Country's Most Spacious Assembly Hall.

Work on Denver's immense auditorium which will house the Democratic national convention has progressed so rapidly that the building will be ready by the middle of June. The convention will open July 7. The auditorium will cost \$350,000 and is built of fireproof material, with exits arranged so the place is entirely panicproof. It is not a temporary structure, but intended to last for generations for the accommodation of other conventions. It is larger than Madison Square Garden in New York, which until recently was the most spacious assembly hall in the country. Madison Square Garden seats 12,137, while the seating capacity of the Denver auditorium is 12,500.

From present indications it is estimated that the attendance at the convention will be the largest that has been present at such a gathering. Low rates have been made on all the railroads, and as the convention will take place during the season when the travel to Colorado is heaviest, the usual crowd will be swelled by thousands who will come for recreation, taking advantage of the rates. The hotel men are pledged not to raise prices for rooms and meals, and this promise will be kept, it is said.

A correspondent says that it is amazing what amounts of money are spent in Denver to entertain those who come as delegates to conventions. The reception committee of the Grand Army raised \$100,000 and finished its work \$15,000 in debt, so lavish was the entertainment. The Elks spent \$80,000 in making the city a sea of purple decorations for the event and dispensing open-handed hospitality on every side. The Eagles also spent a large sum when their national convention was held. The city generally makes an appropriation for this purpose, as does the State.



Ernest Coquelin, a French actor of note, was confined in a private sanitarium because of his hallucinations that he is Napoleon I.

Russian soldiers were sent to the front, and it was announced that 5,000 troops may undertake military maneuvers involving five nations.

The high Federal Court of Venezuela ruled against the New York and Bermuda Asphalt Company, approving the penalty of \$200,000 assessed against it.

The resignation of Gov. Gerbard of Finland and the succession of the military commander, Gen. Bekmann, is regarded as the beginning of repressive measures in the grand duchy.

Admiral Evans' armada exchanged salutes with a Chilean squadron, with the President of the Republic aboard, as the sixteen American battleships steamed by Valparaiso, bound for Callao, Peru.

Baron Kogoro Takahira, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, has reached his post. In a statement given to the reporters he expressed himself as pleased to return to this country, where he formerly represented his government. "It is impossible," said he, "in my opinion, for any man of ordinary sanity to think of war between two powerful like ours in spite of the sincere friendship actually existing between them. It is a crime against humanity, against civilization, against the well-being of the whole of mankind."

Three Americans discovered a diamond tract in Mexico for which they refused \$100,000 in gold.

A Lisbon newspaper reported that the boy King would leave his capital to spend several months at Cintra.

Many persons were injured, some of them seriously, in a clash between the populace and the troops growing out of the demonstration commemorating the death of Giordano Bruno at Rome on Feb. 10. The demonstration, which was anti-clerical, was engaged in by republicans, socialists and anarchist organizations. Several of the leaders have been arrested.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

Faithful Recounting of Latest State News

GLAZIER'S FAILURE KILLS.

Woman Who Inherited All to Official Takes Life—Shock Kills Girl.

The crash of the towering financial ambitions of Frank P. Glazier, former State Treasurer, reached its climax in the death of two women in Detroit, whose lives were ruined by the loss of their small fortunes, and in the implication of State officials and a Detroit bank in the State-wide scandal. Her mind deranged by the loss of practically all her possessions in the failure of Glazier's bank at Stockbridge, Mrs. Emma Mayer drank carbolic acid and died. Her daughter Emma, 10 years old, craved grief at the death of her mother, because so violently hysterical that her frail form could not bear up under the shock, and she, too, died. David Hanneveld, a young farmer, the girl's fiance, was prostrated when he learned of the death of his sweetheart, and physicians say he probably will die. Mrs. Mayer resided on a farm near Stockbridge with her daughter. Practically all of the small fortune left by her husband she had entrusted to the care of Frank Glazier, who was almost a local deity there. He was connected with a score or more of enterprises, was State Treasurer, and head and front of the whole community. When Mrs. Mayer's small fortune went down in the tremendous crash of all the Glazier enterprises, her whole life was upset. She brooded and brooded over the calamity until her reason was gone.

INSANE, SLAYS SLEEPING WIFE.

Barry Septuagenarian Says Woman Was Trying to Poison Him.

Along a cell of the county jail in Hastings, Walter Sackett, 73 years old, told how he had entered the bedroom of his aged wife, at midnight, and killed her as she slept. His narrative was disconnected, his words at times were incoherent and his attitude that of a man in great distress. "My wife was trying to poison me—to poison me! Don't you understand? To poison me! She gave me so much poison that it made me sick. My wife was crazy, I'm sane. But my wife—she was crazy." That Sackett is deranged cannot be gainsaid. In fact, on the day that a petition was to have been filed asking that he be examined as to his sanity, he is incarcerated on a charge of homicide. Small in stature, neat and inoffensive in appearance, his age denoted by the gray of his hair and beard, Sackett falls short of looking the part of a murderer. Yet only a few hours before his arrest he had killed his wife and attempted to take the life of his brother-in-law. Sackett is a farmer who resided in Hastings township, five miles north of Clinton, 40 years. Of late he has exhibited signs of insanity, his hallucination being that his family was conspiring to take his life.

ROADS GAIN UNDER 2-CENT LAW.

Michigan Lines Show General Increase in Passenger Earnings.

In a statement by Railroad Commissioner Glasgow an increase of passenger earnings by most of the Michigan railroads in the last three months of 1907 is shown, despite the operation of the 2-cent rate law. The figures are obtained by a comparison with the earnings of the same months of the previous year. While the increase of most of the roads is small, Commissioner Glasgow points out that they more than keep pace with the increase of freight earnings on the same roads. A number of roads show a falling off in the earnings and the commissioner points out that these roads also show a decline in freight earnings. None of the roads, which became 2-cent roads for the first time under the new law, shows any serious reduction which can be traced to the 2-cent law. Notwithstanding that most of the upper peninsula roads formerly charged 4 cents and now are limited to 3 cents, in the aggregate they have a gain of \$13,000 in passenger earnings over the same period in 1906.

AT MERCY OF FLAMES.

Allegan Is Without Water in Street Main.

The dry line barn of Frank Falk, containing six horses, buggies, harness and implements, was consumed by fire at Allegan. Incendiary origin is supposed. The loss is nearly \$4,000, with \$1,500 in insurance. During the fire heavy pressure was put on, bursting a water main, and the town has had no water for any purpose since then. No pipes have been kept on hand and there is no fire protection whatever and there will be none until the water works are in good order again. Residents dependent upon hot water or steam heat have suffered with cold.

FIGHTS WIFE AND CHILD.

Ottaville Man Determined to End Life with Acid.

During an attack of despondency induced by domestic troubles, Edward Knickerbocker swallowed a dose of carbolic acid at his farm home near Ottaville, and died in a short time. He committed the deed in the presence of his wife and daughter and fought them off when they attempted to wrest the vial from his grasp.

SUES FOR HIS BABY BOY.

Father Says Grandparents Keep Child Away from Him.

Isadore Eby of Monroe has asked for a writ of habeas corpus that he may secure possession of his baby boy, who in now held by Mrs. Joseph Zimmerman. The child is one month old. Five days after his birth, his mother died and his grandparents took him to their home. The father says that he has been hardly allowed to visit his child.

Dead in New Mexico.

Word has been received from Silver City, N. M., of the death of I. Newton Swift of Spilanti, where he went in the belief that his health would be improved.

Escaped Prisoner Paroled.
John Allison, member of the notorious Lake Shore gang and one of the Richland bank robbers, who made a sensational escape from the State prison in 1904 and was recaptured after two years of freedom at Rock Island, Ill., where he had married and had a decent life, has been conditionally paroled by the State board of pardons.

BLOCKS NEW 3-CENT FARE LAW.

Federal Judge Called from Bed Issues Injunction in Detroit Case.

Early Wednesday morning Judge H. H. Swan of the United States District Court issued an injunction restraining the city of Detroit from enforcing a 3-cent street railway ordinance which was passed by the city council Tuesday night and the newspapers from printing notices of the passage of the ordinance. Judge Swan's decision in the first injunction was handed down Monday. It was to the effect that he had no jurisdiction to forbid the council from enacting legislation. Then the council passed the ordinance unanimously and the Mayor signed it. It was to take effect after one official publication, which would make it operative Wednesday morning. Before it could be printed Judge Swan had been called from his bed and issued his third restraining order in the case.

DEPOSITORS TO LOSE ALL.

Bowman's Victims Will Not Receive More than 8 Cents on Dollars.

The appraisers of the defunct Bowman bank in Kalamazoo and the Richland Union bank of Richland completed their work and filed the report with the trustee, the Kalamazoo Trust Co. It was learned that depositors in the Bowman bank will receive practically nothing. It is said that they will not get to exceed six cents on the dollar, while depositors in the Richland bank will get between seven and eight cents on the dollar.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

John Eggleston, 70, who laid out Muskogee, is dead.

Edward Cahill was found dead in his barn yard at Standish.

To win a bet, Ernest Burten of Plymouth ate 30 raw eggs in 20 minutes. Then he was taken ill.

The American Fidelity Company of Montpelier, Vt., has been authorized to transact business in Michigan.

Mrs. Nelson W. Napier, one of the oldest residents of St. Joseph, died from old age. She was 87 years old.

Fire from a defective chimney destroyed the frame dwelling owned by Frank Lown and occupied by Wm. Van Valkenburg, at Emmet.

Jumping from a local freight after stealing a ride into Newaygo, Herman Erickson of White Cloud was badly cut and otherwise injured.

George Allen, son of Chief of Police Allen, and Miss Edna Montgomery, an operator in the local telephone exchange, were married Saturday night.

Judge North fined James McDougall and D. C. Smith, both of Albion, \$100 each, including costs, for selling liquor on tax receipts issued to other parties.

B. B. Bennett, Mayor and county school commissioner at West Branch, finds that he is not a citizen of the United States, having been born in England.

Joseph Elliott, owner of theaters in Milwaukee and Bay City, is dead at the age of 69 years. He is survived by his widow and three sisters, all of whom reside in Detroit.

George Campbell was almost instantly killed when struck by a piece of a pulley that burst at the heading mill of E. J. Stevens in Farwell. Campbell was employed as foreman.

Because the demand for ore is lacking, 200 men, mostly all single, have been laid off at the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company's Lake mine. The night shift has been dispensed with.

Mrs. James Fox, living in Fredonia township, died as the result of a fall sustained four weeks ago, when she fractured her hip. Blood poisoning developed. She was 72 years old.

The Ann Arbor Water Works Company has won a victory in the Circuit Court in the case instituted by the city, developing out of agitation of a five years' growth regarding water rates.

Peter Waggoner, merchant at Aurelius, died of diabetes. Mr. Waggoner was 60 years old and unmarried. He was a member of the firm of Waggoner Bros., the conducted a general merchandise store.

Leonard Leigh, probably the most traveled mining man in the United States, will soon leave Calumet for Nigel, Transvaal where he will become manager of a gold mine, owned by Robert Curmow of San Francisco.

One horse, owned by John Young, was killed and another injured by being struck by a snow plow at Yale. The horses ran away and Young could not stop them before they were on the railroad track. Young was slightly hurt.

Deputy Sheriff Porter arrested H. J. Greenway as he presented at the Farmers' bank in Elmore a note for \$75 indorsed by John Bonneau and John Sevin. Both state their names are forged. Greenway worked for Bonneau.

Fire at Wakefield destroyed two boarding houses, three saloons, a furniture store and a barber shop. Loss is \$30,000. Herman Munshoff, a fireman, fell from a ladder and broke his back, dying while being taken to the hospital.

Because Moses Poller, who is the smallest man in Michigan, being but 34 inches in height, made a savage attack on his sister, Anna, who is more than six feet tall, he was declared crazy in Muskegon and ordered sent to the asylum.

In the State treasury at the close of business Feb. 20, there was a cash balance of \$3,670,007.75, of which amount \$585,000 is in the Shelden Savings bank, and \$585,000 is in funds belonging to the depositors of banks now in the hands of receivers. Railroad taxes will be coming in soon and will increase the cash balance.

Harry Wickware, 15 years old, who had been sent from the State school to a farm near Bronson on trial, was killed at Jonesville by a freight train. He was stealing a ride and must have fallen between the cars and almost ground to pieces.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1570—Excommunication of Queen Elizabeth by Pope Pius V.

1631—Birth of Henry Stubbe, "the most noted Latin and Greek scholar of his age."

1645—Assassination of the Indians by the Dutch at Patuxent, N. J.

1675—Charles II. leased Virginia to Lord Culpeper and the Earl of Arlington, Lord.

1676—Indians attacked the settlers at Weymouth, Mass.

1704—Indians attacked and destroyed town of Deerfield, Mass.

1705—British House of Commons passed the Stamp Act.

1777—South Carolina militia defeated a large force of American royalists.

1780—Russia issued a declaration of arms neutrality.

1783—Denmark acknowledged the independence of the United States.

1797—The Bank of England suspended cash payments.

1799—Bonaparte reached the city of Giza in Palestine.

1808—Denmark declared war against Sweden.

1815—Napoleon I. escaped from the island of Elba.

1831—Poles defeated the Russians at Praga.

1832—Poland declared a part of Russia.

1842—Lord Ellenborough appointed governor general of India.

1847—Americans defeated the Mexicans in battle at Sacramento, Cal.

1857—Beginning of Indian mutiny at Meerut.

1861—New constitution of Austria empire declared.

1871—Congress set apart the Yellowstone valley as a national park. A joint commission met in Washington to settle disputes between the United States and Great Britain.

1873—Committee on the Credit Mobilier scandal recommended the expulsion of one of the United States Senators implicated.

1881—Boers defeated the British at Majuba Hill.

1886—French troops suffered a disastrous defeat at Madagascar.

1888—Union Square theater, New York, destroyed by fire.

1891—Yuma, Ariz., nearly destroyed by flood.

1896—Receivers appointed for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

1900—Gen. Cronje and the Boer forces surrendered to the British.... Relief of Ladysmith, after a siege of 120 days.

1905—Beginning of the battle at Mukden, Manchuria, between the Russians and Japanese.

An Interposition Contest.

Rev. A. G. Gates of Hutchinson, Kan., is endeavoring to interest prison chaplains throughout the country in an interposition literary contest, after the type of an intercollegiate prize competition. The subject proposed is "What Is True Liberty? Its Value, and How Obtained."

The composition may be in either prose or poetry, but must be the individual work of the prisoner submitting the manuscript. The prizes are to be one of \$25, one of \$15, one of \$5 and five of \$3. These prizes are offered, "not with the belief that they are of sufficient value to call out the best efforts of the writers, but in the hope that they may serve in adding interest to the result, and be an expression to some slight degree of the donor's gratitude for the article submitted on a subject so full of interest to all of us."

Would Withdraw \$35,000,000.

From all the money centers of the country come reports of bank deposits again up to or exceeding the normal before the panic. This being the case, the Secretary of the Treasury has made a further withdrawal of public funds from the depository banks to the amount of 25 per cent of their holdings, where the total is \$100,000 or more, 10 per cent payable on or before March 9, and the rest on March 23. Under this call about \$35,000,000 will be returned.

State Commissions Legal.

The New York Court of Appeals, by a unanimous vote, has sustained the constitutionality of the former State Gas Commission. This decision is considered as practically affirming the validity of the Public Service Commission law, which merged the duties of several separate commissions into two general bodies, one having jurisdiction in New York City and the other in the remainder of the State.

Costly New Bank Building.

The National City Bank of New York, commonly known as the Standard Oil bank, has begun to demolish the old canton house on Wall street, which it purchased some years ago. On this site it is planned to erect a new and imposing bank structure in the world, to be

Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

ALMEDA'S FAD

By Mrs. F. M. Howard

(Copyright.)

It is almost too commonplace to describe, that low-browed cottage, where Miss Almada Brown lived alone. Miss Almada herself was the least commonplace of all, a bright-eyed, imperious little woman, with the dearest, brightest smile and the warmest, kindest heart as its moving power.

On this particular morning she was eating her breakfast—a hearty, comfortable one, with the various courses within easy reach of her ten active maids, the fingers.

"I sent you the letter, didn't you?" she said to the office very often, "a small voice, following a timid knock, which Miss Almada had not heard in her absorbed attention to her breakfast, and little Tommy Tinker laid an official looking letter, addressed in typewriting, beside Miss Almada's plate."

"Well, well!" she exclaimed, taking it by the corners and peering at it suspiciously, as if suspecting dynamite. "Who can have written to me in machine writing?"

Miss Almada read the letter, her brows knitting and her lips puckering with the surprise of the most remarkable communication she had ever received.

"Well, I do declare!" she said at length in a bewildered tone. "Who'd ever thought of it?"

The letter told of the death of an eccentric old relative, who had not only died, but had left her sole heiress of a large property.

"You'd better run along now, Tommy Tinker; your ma will be wanting you most likely," suggested Miss Almada, who wished to be alone and have the opportunity to think over this stupendous change which had come to her—she who had never possessed \$10 in her life without the necessity of applying the closest economy to its use.

There it was in plain language, the copy of the will. "I will and bequeath to my step-daughter, Almada Brown, but the interesting clause followed later, 'convinced that she will make of it a good and humane use, instead of throwing it away on fripperies and nonsense.'"

She went about in a dazed sort of way all day, and not until evening did a definite plan of action suggest itself to her bewildered mind.

"I'll go down to New York on a visit to Cousin Anson. I've always wanted to see the city, and Jane and I used to be real chummy together when we were girls. Anson is my cousin on pa's side, and there can't be any feeling about the will, because Uncle Jeffries was connected by marriage on ma's side of the house. Anson is a real good business man I've heard, and I need his advice."

A week later and Miss Almada was taking her breakfast in New York, at a most unearthly hour, according to her country notion, and with unaccustomed splendor, though when the elegance was sifted it consisted mainly of silver and cut glass, with several very prim servants, who eyed the visitor's "up country" ways and dress with curious interest.

"Of course you will come to town now and enjoy life," said Cousin Anson, after the last course was served and the three were alone. "You have been mewed up in that little country town altogether too long."

"When we have urged you so, again and again, to visit us," added Jane reproachfully. Cousin Almada with a fortune was a very different person from plain, penniless Almada, although Jane herself did not realize the distinction which had so suddenly arisen, and believed herself really sincere.

Miss Almada smiled, after a knitting of the brows for an instant in an effort to remember; after all it was pleasant to be so warmly welcomed, and she would not harbor a cynical thought. "I haven't quite decided yet," she said, sipping her coffee and wondering if she could ever become reconciled to city cream. "It is what I have come to consult you about, Anson. I want to look around and make up my mind leisurely as to my future course."

Cousin Jane was skilled in the art of polite entertaining, and she gave a tea and a musicale, a correct and stately dinner party in honor of the guest, at all of which affairs Miss Almada was introduced to so many people that she felt as if there was a wheel in her head, buzzing out names interminably.

They shopped until she was bewildered with the possibilities for spending money, and resigned herself into the hands of her hostess to be arrayed like Solomon or the Ilies, as she thought proper.

She was beginning to weary of city life, and to long for her little brown cottage, with its newly-shingled roof, and the simple companionship of her cat and dog.

In the succeeding days Miss Almada saw more of the city's poverty and suffering than she had dreamed of its possibility, but somehow the wretchedness of the poor, touching as it was, did not appeal to her as did the dumb, animal life of the great city. The galled and goaded horses struggling along under loads far too heavy for them, which everywhere met her view, touched a very tender chord in her heart.

She could have wept for very pity as she saw them hauling great vans, heavily loaded street cars, hucksters' wagons, with patient, gentle eyes too

often turned toward brutal drivers in mute appeal, and she thought of them in the bitter treadmill of this rushing city life, with never a taste of the green pastures their natures were made for, never a roll on the cool, green earth, spread abroad so liberally outside this wilderness of brick and mortar.

"What becomes of the horses when they are worn out, Anson?" she asked, as they passed one poor creature, struggling with all its strength to move an almost impossible load under the lash of an unfeeling taskmaster.

"Oh, they are turned out to die, I suppose," Anson replied, with the indifference which a city-bred man too often acquires. "There are firms, I believe, who buy up the poor things for what they can get out of them."

"You would better set up an infirmary for aged and decrepit horses," remarked Jane, with a shrug of her shoulders. She cared little for animals unless they were beautiful, and an overworked horse or a forsaken dog would find short shrift at her hands.

"I believe I will," said Miss Almada, thoughtfully. Why not use some of the money which had come into her hands so suddenly in making happiness for some of these poor, faithful brutes, after their hard life-work was done? Jane's idea did not seem in the least ridiculous to her; to the contrary, it commended itself to her tender heart more and more strongly as she saw the poor creatures that were galed and sore, some blind, and others lame with ringbones and sprain from long standing.

"Will you help me, Anson?" "Help you what, Almada? Run a life factory? With all the pleasure in life, only I don't admire your taste in smells."

"No, indeed," she replied, indignantly. "The poor things shall have decent burial when I have done with them. I want them sent up into the



"Who Can Have Written to Me in Machine Writing?"

country, the sad cases I mean, Anson, for of course I cannot contract for a whole city full of horses. I shall buy a good tract of pasture, build some barns and have the horses cared for and given a taste of happiness while they live. You needn't laugh, Anson Brown. It would give me a dozen times as much happiness as I could find in trips to Europe or going into society, as Jane does."

"Oh, of course, if you say so, I'll gather up the invalids and send them out to you," replied Mr. Brown, holding a smile in check which twitched the corners of his mouth, and trying to look interested as he reflected what a very queer compound female human nature is, anyway. Fancy a woman spending good money in the country, nursing sick horses, when she might live in town and have no end of a good time with her fortune.

"The idea, Almada Brown!" cried Jane, who already regretted the pains she had taken to introduce a creature so disappointing to the charmed circle of her city friends.

However, Miss Almada never came to her senses enough to regret the course she had taken. She hastened home and closed a bargain for a large tract of land which had long been on the market, and fitted it up with all the latest appliances for horses of elegant leisure.

Cousin Anson really became interested in his share of the contract, as he carried it out, very unwillingly at first, it must be confessed, and through Almada's "fad," as Jane contemptuously called it, became at last interested in other humane work in the city, which broadened his views and touched his heart as nothing had ever done before.

"Almada has done a sensible thing at last, Jane," he said to his wife one day, when the infirmity had been an active and beneficent fact for several years.

"Well, it is high time," Jane replied tartly. "I never was so disappointed in anyone in all my days."

"You know Benson, the head of the humane society of the city? Well, he heard of Almada's unconventional venture, and went up there to investigate and approve, and ended with falling in love with Almada herself. They were married last week, and will be at home in Benson's fine home on Park avenue after the tenth."

"And never invited me to the wedding, after all we have done for her!" cried Jane, with surprised displeasure, but on later reflection she decided to overlook this crowning injury, for Mrs. William Henry Benson would doubtless be a figure in society whom it would be pleasant to know.

WALKED THOUSANDS OF MILES.

Distance Traveled by Men Long in British Mail Service.

There must be few, even among "men of letters," who, like Joseph Hunt, a Lincolnshire (Eng.) postman, can claim to have tramped a distance of, roughly, 240,000 miles, not much less than the equivalent of ten journeys around the earth. Not long ago George Thompson retired from service as postman in the Langrick district of Yorkshire, after covering on foot 125,000 miles in 26 years of letter carrying, a service 14 years shorter than that of his Lincolnshire rival. In 34 years Orme M. Brown walked 111,000 miles as a postman between Cupar and Kilmany and Loglee—a distance, as was stated at the appropriate presentation to him of an easy chair, nearly equal to half that which separates the moon from the earth. John Simmonds of Henley-on-Thames retired with a record of 181,000 miles of fair "heel and toe," the result of 40 years tramping; while most amazing of all, Thomas Philippa, a postman in the Chipping Norton district, was credited with an aggregate journey of 440,000 miles between the years 1840 and 1898.

SURELY AN "ORIGINAL" NAME.

Curious Error the Result of Mistaken Pronunciation.

An English country clergyman vouches for the truth of this story. Having arrived at that point in the baptismal service where the infant's name is conferred, he said: "Name this child." "Original Story," said the sponsor nurse. "What do you say?" he asked in surprise. "Original Story," she peated in clear, deliberate tones. "It's a very odd name, isn't it? Are you sure you want him called by the name of Original Story?" "Original Story—that's right." "Is it a family name?" the minister persisted. "Named after his uncle, sir," explained the nurse. And so Original Story the little fellow was christened. Some weeks after this event the minister made the acquaintance of the said uncle—a farm laborer in another village—whose name was Reginald Story.

The Thrifty Chinese.

On a recent visit of one of the United States fleet to Hong Kong, one of the coolies, engaged in peeling coal, was accidentally caught in the machinery, and had his leg so badly crushed that it was decided necessary to amputate it. This was explained to the fellow, and after much persuasion he was induced to submit to the sleeping medicine and have the leg taken off. He recovered in remarkably quick time and when able to leave the ship where he had been confined was given a handful of money the officers had collected for him, amounting to about \$50 gold. In less than a day's time the ship was besieged by an army of Chinese, all clamoring to have a leg taken off.

A Smile is the Privilege of Man.

Nothing on earth can smile but man! Goms may flash reflected light, but what is a diamond flash compared to an eye-flash and a mirth-flash? Flowers cannot smile; this is a charm that even they cannot claim. It is the prerogative of man; it is the color which love wears, and cheerfulness and joy—these three. It is a light in the windows of the face, by which the heart signifies it is at home and waiting. A face that cannot smile is like a bud that cannot blossom and dries up on the stalk. Laughter is day and sobriety is night, and a smile is the twilight that hovers gently between both—more bewitching than either.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Longest Love Letter.

"The limit in love letters in all my long experience handling mail," said an attaché of the local postoffice not long ago, "was one about a year ago that had ten two-cent stamps on it. The man must have weighed it, too, for the postage was just right—no more than needed and no less. How did I know it was a love letter? Well, I couldn't be absolutely cocksure about it, but if you had seen it, and noticed the stationery, the handwriting, the address, and so on, you wouldn't have asked for more than one guess. If I were to write a letter that long I would send it as an express package."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

California Sweet Peas.

Sweet peas have 86 divisions and some 300 subdivisions. In California, where almost all the flower seeds are grown, one farm of 500 acres is given up to the production of sweet peas alone. The total production yearly is about 350,000 pounds, and even when this amount is augmented by the yield from smaller farms it is almost impossible to meet the demand. Sweet peas are the most popular flowers in America for home gardens, except the nasturtiums, and even these can not always compete with the sweet peas.

The Wise Old Boy.

"I don't know why it is, dear," she said, "that you never have decided to run for president of the United States." And then he coughed, and poked the fire, and said: "Molly, I couldn't get my consent to leave home and you for such a campaign as that!"

Far from Minor.

"This is a great fuss they are making about a trolley through the park," thought the whole matter was a minor issue. "By no means; all the fuss is because it is a major one."

GIRL DANCED WITH SKELETON.

San Francisco Maid Must Be Credited with Some Nerve.

This is a story of something that was expected to happen and did not. There was once a skeleton at the Hopkins Academy of Art supposed to be that of a celebrated French dancing master whose field of usefulness was now confined to the anatomy room, where he was daily observed by a bevy of girl students. The dancing master was mounted on a base with wheels for the convenience of locomotion. When one of the customary dances was held a number of girls wandered into the anatomy room between the numbers and began to trifle with the old armor, statuary and other objects. The skeleton of the old dancing master was dragged into the middle of the room just as the band struck up a waltz. The floor was polished, and the wheels slid over it with marvelous ease. An idea suddenly occurred to the youngest and prettiest of the girls, and she acted upon it. "It is long since monsieur has had the pleasure of a dance," she said, smiling bewitchingly. "Will he dance with me?" Seizing her card she wrote, "Monsieur the Skeleton" upon it. Then encircling the bony digits with her own warm fingers she sped away with the skeleton over the polished floor. "I dance with death," she cried, and laughed gaily as she whirled. This is where something should have happened, but nothing did. The girls grew nervous and dragged her from the room. The old dancing master remained alone in the middle of the floor, and the waltz swung on.—San Francisco Call.

HIS REASON FOR LOOKING GLUM.

Sour Expression Kept Swede from Being Bothered.

Prince Wilhelm of Sweden told a New York reporter that Americans all worked hard and looked happy. "In my country," the prince went on, "we work hard, too, but we have not your happy look. Perhaps it is the climate. At any rate, we tell a story in Sweden that is typical; a story that will give you some idea of our national expression, though not, I'm sure, of our national character. A Frenchman visited a Swede in Stockholm, and one morning the two friends set out for a walk. Suddenly the Frenchman exclaimed impatiently: 'You look as sour as a pickle. Why don't you smile? Why don't you have a pleasant, good-natured air when you are out of doors?' 'What?' growled the Swede. 'And have everybody stopping me for a match or asking me how to get somewhere?'

To Save the Birds.

The statisticians who foot up the loss to the country resulting from the killing of insect-destroying birds, and from our further neglect to intelligently protect and foster those winged scavengers of the air, put the gross sum at \$800,000,000 per year. We do not know upon what facts or what basis of computation this enormous total is reached; but if it is one-tenth part true it is a startling showing. The proposition of the federal government to set aside bird reservations, and breeding grounds where our feathered friends might be protected in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness seems to rest upon sound economical grounds. It is a measure of safety for ourselves as well as for the birds.

Noble Living.

Life is a great word. It is a larger word than religion or goodness or character. Fullness of life—that is what we want. In our efforts toward right living, we often fail, not for want of a pure and strong purpose, but because we have not in ourselves enough vital force to give effect to our purpose. We are like an engine which does not do its work well, because it has not a sufficient head of steam on. The secret of noble and joyful living lies largely in putting ourselves in steady communication with the reservoirs divinely set for the supply of man's soul.—George S. Merriam.

Raw Milk Unwholesome.

Nathan Straus sends a message to American mothers to the effect that raw milk is not good for children, the scientific men of the world having agreed upon the fact. Milk should be pasteurized and the mother can do this herself in her own kitchen. The international congress at Brussels warned against raw milk, because of the danger from tuberculosis. It is not the poor alone who need instruction upon the subject, as many of the babies of the rich suffer from the effects of raw milk, but Americans are said to know more on the subject than people of other countries.

Attending to Business.

"You say the officer arrested you while you were quietly minding your own business?" "Yes, your worship. He caught me suddenly by the coat collar and threatened to strike me with his truncheon unless I accompanied him to the station." "You were quietly attending to your business; making no noise or disturbance of any kind?" "None whatever." "It seems very strange. What is your business?" "He's a burglar, your worship," said the constable.—London Globe.

Travelers' Tales.

Hostess—"And I suppose you went up the Rhine?" Affected Youth (who has been bothering the company with his traveling experiences)—"Oh, yes, and many other mountains."—London Tit-Bits.

Dog as Friend and Foe.

The Germans love the dog. They look after his health; they provide him bathing establishments furnished with every modern comfort—hot and cold water, vapor, douches, friction. They appreciate his character, his fidelity, his frankness, and they regard him as food; they like him as a friend and as a victuals. In Prussia alone in one quarter 528 dogs were recently killed for food.—Le Journal des Debats de Paris.

Spread of Esperanto.

"The other day, at the Cafe Napoleon, a favorite haunt of journalists and men of letters, French and foreign," says a Paris correspondent, "I sat beside three tourists—an Austrian, a Bulgarian and an Italian—who, ignorant of each other's native tongue, talked in Esperanto. To me it was a revelation, in the sense that hearing or seeing a thing is so much more conclusive and impressive than reading about it."

England's Telephone.

England has the most expensive and the worst telephone system. No other country is so badly served. Norway and Sweden do duty over again in the way that all telephone readers will remember, Australia is far in advance of us, and on the continent there is no country where things are not infinitely better managed.—Electrical Review.

According to Circumstances.

A man never talks much about the "sweetness" of a job pipe so long as he has money to buy cigars.—Topsak Capital.

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1899
1900
1901
2.16 1904

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